

09/757765

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:43:11 ON 30 NOV 2001)

L1 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:43:54 ON 30 NOV 2001
L2 221 S WATER AND WAX AND POLYVINYL ALCOHOL
7 S L1 AND (COAL OR FUEL)

L3 FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:45:12 ON 30 NOV 2001
0 S L1 NOT L2

L4 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:49:26 ON 30 NOV 2001
214 S L1 NOT L2

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:50:48 ON 30 NOV 2001

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:01:27 ON 30 NOV 2001

09/757765

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:179881 HCAPLUS
DN 132:210106
TI Spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards
IN Ota, Katsuhiro; Koyama, Hisao; Yamamoto, Hiroki; Nakajima, Nobuyoshi; Yajima, Mitsuyuki
PA Nippon Steel Corp., Japan; Denki Kagaku Kogyo K. K.; Tokai Shoji K. K.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C09K003-22

ICS C09D005-00; B65G003-02

CC 51-17 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 54

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000080356	A2	20000321	JP 1998-265757	19980904
AB	The title agent contg. mainly an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer emulsion, a water repellent (e.g., natural or synthetic wax), a water-sol. polymer (e.g., PVA), and optionally an anionic surfactant (e.g., alkyl naphthalenesulfonic acid salts) is dild.				

with water to give an aq. dispersion for spray coating on surface of the piles of powd. coal or iron ores to form a dry film having a surface tension of 28-45 Dyne/cm and a waterproof leaching rate of .ltoreq.15 wt.% for inhibiting fly dust formation from ore piles by wing during dry time, or preventing spontaneous ignition from powd. coal piles during conveyor transport or storage in outdoor fields.

ST dust prevention spray agent coal pile; paraffin wax water repellent spray agent; iron ore storage dust prevention spray agent; spontaneous ignition prevention coal pile spray agent

IT Coal, uses

Iron ores, uses

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(piles; spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

IT Coating materials

(spray agent for preventing fly dust and spontaneous ignition of powder

substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

IT Hydrocarbon waxes, uses

Paraffin waxes, uses

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(water repellent; spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in

outdoor

storage yards)

IT 1321-69-3D, Naphthalenesulfonic acid sodium salt, alkyl derivs.

5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl derivs., sodium salts

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(anionic surfactant; spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

IT 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 25101-28-4
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (emulsion; spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

IT 9002-89-5, **Polyvinyl alcohol**
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1999:640749 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:259473
 TI Shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers
 IN Fritz, Hans-g; Trefzger, Chris; Hofer, Hans H.
 PA Grace G.m.b.H., Germany; Fritz, Hans G.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM B01J020-18
 ICS B01J020-28; B01J037-00; C02F001-42; B01D053-26; B01D053-02
 CC 48-1 (Unit Operations and Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 37, 49, 51, 59, 61

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9949964	A1	19991007	WO 1999-EP2365	19990331
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 19815564	A1	19991007	DE 1998-19815564	19980331
DE 19826209	A1	19991209	DE 1998-19826209	19980608
AU 9934207	A1	19991018	AU 1999-34207	19990331
EP 1069944	A1	20010124	EP 1999-915745	19990331
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI DE 1998-19815564	A	19980331		
DE 1998-19826209	A	19980608		
WO 1999-EP2365	W	19990331		

AB Shaped zeolites contg. plasticizers and binders are produced inexpensively using 1-35 wt.% polysiloxane binders (1-10 .mu.m particles) contg. unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy or phenoxy groups, and 40-90 wt.% zeolite 3A, zeolite 4A, zeolite 5A and/or zeolite X. The plasticizer comprises methylcellulose or related

polysaccharides at 5-40 wt.% (reaction mixt. basis). The shaped adsorbents have applications in air sepn., air conditioning, refrigerant drying, **fuel** or propellant desulfurization, and **water** softening.

ST zeolite shaped adsorbent polysiloxane binder plasticizer

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified);

USES (Uses)

(Me, binders; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT Honeycomb structures

(adsorbents; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT Refrigeration

(adsorption, adsorbents for; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT Desulfurization

(agents; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified);

USES (Uses)

(binders; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT Fatty acids, uses

Waxes

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified);

USES (Uses)

(lubricants; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT Polysaccharides, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified);

USES (Uses)

(plasticizers; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT Adsorption

(pressure-swing, adsorbents for; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT Adsorption

(refrigeration, adsorbents for; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT Adsorbents

Binders

Drying agents

Plasticizers

(shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT A zeolites

X zeolites

Zeolite 3A

Zeolite 4A

Zeolite 5A

Zeolite NaX

RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT **Water** purification
 (softening, ion exchangers for; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified);
 USES (Uses)
 (binder; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

IT 9002-89-5, **Polyvinyl alcohol** 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, ethers 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified);
 USES (Uses)
 (plasticizer; shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers)

RE.CNT 6
 RE
 (1) Corning Incorporated; EP 0706824 A 1996 HCAPLUS
 (2) Corning Limited; EP 0700718 A 1996 HCAPLUS
 (3) Ibs; DE 3738916 A 1989 HCAPLUS
 (4) Kawata Mfg Co; EP 0776696 A 1997 HCAPLUS
 (5) Kyoritsu Yogyo Kk; JP 58017833 A 1983 HCAPLUS
 (6) Shy-Hsien, W; US 5492883 A 1996 HCAPLUS

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1998:747473 HCAPLUS
 DN 130:54714
 TI Compositions for prevention of flowing out from particulate piles
 IN Ohta, Katsuhiko; Morita, Seiji; Kuroda, Akihiro; Kamiyama, Jiro; Nosaka, Keiji; Yajima, Mitsuyuki
 PA Nippon Steel Corp., Japan; Denki Kagaku Kogyo K. K.; Tokai Shoji K. K.
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C08L029-04
 ICS B65G003-02; C08L031-04
 CC 51-24 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 54
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10306190	A2	19981117	JP 1998-67664	19980304
PRAI	JP 1997-67518		19970306		

AB Compns. for prevention of flowing out from particulate piles, e.g., **coal** or Fe ore piles, contain **polyvinyl alc.** 1-10, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 2-40, a **water** repellent 0.025-2, anionic wetting-penetrating agents selected from .gtoreq.1 of alkylsulfosuccinates, alkyl naphthalenesulfonates and alkylbenzenesulfonates 0.025-0.2, and **water** 45-97 wt. parts.

ST **coal** powd particulate pile flowing prevention; iron ore pile particulate flowing prevention

IT **Coal**, processes

Iron ores, processes
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
 (compns. for prevention of flowing out from particulate piles of
coal or iron ores)

IT Paraffin **waxes**, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (**water** repellent, Super Size N 77C; compns. for prevention of
 flowing out from particulate piles of **coal** or iron ores)

IT 9002-89-5, **Polyvinyl alcohol** 24937-78-8,
 Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (compns. for prevention of flowing out from particulate piles of
coal or iron ores)

IT 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs., sodium salts 5138-18-1D,
 Sulfosuccinic acid, dialkyl esters, sodium salts 25155-19-5D,
 Naphthalenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs., sodium salts
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (wetting-penetrating agents; compns. for prevention of flowing out
 from
 particulate piles of **coal** or iron ores)

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1998:635402 HCAPLUS
 DN 129:318593
 TI Surface coating method of **coal** pile in open field
 IN Ohta, Katsuhiro; Morita, Seiji; Kuroda, Akihiro; Kamiyama, Hisao; Nosaka,
 Keiji; Yashima, Mitsuyuki
 PA Nippon Steel Corp., Japan; Denki Kagaku Kogyo K. K.; Tokai Shoji K. K.
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C10L010-00
 ICS C09D005-00; C10L005-00
 CC 51-24 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10259390	A2	19980929	JP 1997-66597	19970319

AB A method for coating **coal** pile in an open field comprises
 coating the **coal** pile by a **water**-repellent compn.
 contg. surfactants in amts. corresponding to the mixing ratio of fine
coal particles.

ST surface coating field **coal** pile surfactant; **water**
 repellent coating field **coal** pile

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered
 material use); USES (Uses)
 (alkyl ethers or amines, surfactants; surface coating method of
coal pile in open field)

IT Surfactants
Water-resistant coatings
 (surface coating method of **coal** pile in open field)

IT **Coal**, processes
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
 (surface coating method of **coal** pile in open field)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered

water.
ST coal log pipeline transportation
IT Gilsonite
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(bindern, for coal logs, for water-filled pipeline transportation)
IT Coal
RL: USES (Uses)
(logs of, transportation of, in water-filled pipelines)
IT Limestone, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(sorbents, for sulfur, for coal combustion)
IT Lime (chemical)
RL: USES (Uses)
(sorbents, for sulfur, in coal combustion)
IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 132821-47-7, 230A Base
132821-48-8, 230A Enamel 132823-02-0, Lignosol WRB 4 132823-20-2
National Wax 553 132823-21-3, National Wax 6456
RL: USES (Uses)
(bindern, for coal logs, for water-filled pipeline transportation)
IT 16389-88-1, Dolomite, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(sorbents, for sulfur, in coal combustion)
L2 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1989:481245 HCAPLUS
DN 111:81245
TI Preparation of raw montan wax from brown coal dust
IN Lux, Johannes; Hoyer, Hellgard; Wand, Bernhard; Boeber, Reinhard; Bra
Hans Juergen; Gruen, Hans Joachim; Ramm, Heinz
PA Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SO Ger. (East), 4 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM C10G073-06
CC 51-22 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DD 262869	A1	19881214	DD 1987-305884	19870811
AB	A method for prepn. of raw montan wax from fine-grained to powd., esp., wax-rich raw brown coal (e.g., process-derived fractions) comprises collecting coal fractions and feeding directly or after water addn. as a coal- water dispersion with the addn. of granulation aids and/or wetting agents into a fluidized bed with classified solid wastes for granulat and drying. The produced granulate is subsequently fed alone or as b to the main coal stream into the stages of extn. of raw montan wax.				
ST	montan wax prodn brown coal; drying granulation brown coal extn				
IT	Wetting agents (alkanesulfonates and polyphosphates, in prodn. of raw montan wax from brown coal dust)				

material use); USES (Uses)
(surfactants; surface coating method of coal pile in open
field)
IT Microcrystalline waxes
Paraffin waxes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Nonbiological use,
unclassified);
USES (Uses)
(water repellent; surface coating method of coal
pile in open field)
IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent coatings; surface coating method of
coal pile in open field)
IT 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, esters, alkyl derivs. 25155-19-5D,
Naphthalenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs., salts 25322-68-3D,
Polyethylene
glycol, alkyl ethers or amines
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); USES (Uses)
(surfactants; surface coating method of coal pile in open
field)
IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9004-32-4,
Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Nonbiological use,
unclassified);
USES (Uses)
(viscosifier; surface coating method of coal pile in open
field)
IT 108-05-4D, Vinyl acetate, polymers 2143-69-3D, Vinylidene, polymers
9003-28-5, Polybutene 9003-55-8, Butadiene-styrene copolymer
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent coatings; surface coating method of
coal pile in open field)
IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Nonbiological use,
unclassified);
USES (Uses)
(waxes, water repellent; surface coating method of
coal pile in open field)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:231867 HCAPLUS
DN 114:231867
TI Experimental investigation of coal log pipelines: a new process
to enhance the utilization of high-sulfur coal
AU Marrero, Thomas R.; Liu, Henry
CS Coll. Eng., Univ. Missouri, Columbia, MO, 65211, USA
SO Coal Sci. Technol. (1990), 16(Process. Util. High-Sulfur Coals 3),
791-800
CODEN: CSTYEF; ISSN: 0167-9449
DT Journal
LA English
CC 51-24 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
AB Coal can be extruded into logs with <8% binder and transported
in water-filled pipelines for long distances with relatively low
pressure drops and little water absorption. At pressures
.ltoreq.500 lb/in2, coal logs absorb only a few percent of

IT Montan wax
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (prodn. of, from brown **coal** dust, by extn.)

IT Polyphosphates
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (wetting agent, in prodn. of raw montan **wax** from brown **coal** dust)

IT Pulping liquors, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (sulfite, spent, granulation aid, in prodn. of raw montan **wax** from brown **coal** dust)

IT 1344-09-8, **Water** glass 9002-89-5, **Polyvinyl alcohol** 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (granulation aid, in prodn. of raw montan **wax** from brown **coal** dust)

IT 7782-99-2
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (pulping liquors, sulfite, spent, granulation aid, in prodn. of raw montan **wax** from brown **coal** dust)

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1981:501454 HCAPLUS
 DN 95:101454
 TI Effect of the sorption properties of fine-grain components on the hardening of bentonite-bonded foundry sands
 AU Winterhalter, Johannes; Orths, Kurt
 CS Inst. Giessereitech., Giesserei-Ind., Duesseldorf, Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SO Giessereiforschung (1981), 33(1), 1-12
 CODEN: GSFGBY; ISSN: 0046-5933
 DT Journal
 LA German
 CC 56-1 (Nonferrous Metals and Alloys)
 AB The effect of the adsorption properties of fine-grain additives (e.g., **coal** dust, peat, Fe₂O₃, org. compds.) as well as hydrophobic or hydrophilic org. liqs. on mold hardening was studied for foundry sands contg. quartz as a filler and Na bentonite, Ca bentonite, or kaolin as a binder. The optimum residual H₂O content in the hardened mold was 1.3-2%.
 Fine-grain sorption-active additives increased the mold strength, and decreased the **water** sensitivity and the ram d. scatter of sands having different moisture contents. The lubricants and surfactants had an adverse effect on the strength of foundry sand. The strength and **water** insensitivity of foundry sands was increased by the addn. of polymers with hydrophilic groups, e.g. poly(vinyl alc.) or polyethylene glycol.
 ST mold bentonite binder additive; **coal** dust bentonite mold; **polyvinyl alc** bentonite mold; polyethylene glycol bentonite mold; iron oxide bentonite mold; hydrophobizing bentonite bonded mold; hydrophilizing bentonite bonded mold
 IT Molds (forms)
 (bentonite-bonded, adsorption properties of fine-grain additives in, hydrophobic and hydrophilic org. liqs. in relation to)
 IT Bentonite, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)

(binder, for foundry molds, fine-grain additives and hydrophobic and hydrophilic org. liqs. in)

IT **Coal**
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (dust, in bentonite-bonded sand molds, hardening in relation to)

IT Lubricants
 Surfactants
 Hydrocarbons, uses and miscellaneous
 Silica gel, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (in bentonite-bonded sand molds)

IT Peat
 Paraffin **waxes** and Hydrocarbon **waxes**, uses and miscellaneous
 Polysaccharides, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (in bentonite-bonded sand molds, hardening in relation to)

IT 57-50-1, properties 1309-37-1, properties 1310-73-2, properties
 7647-01-0, properties 7647-14-5, properties 7727-43-7 7757-82-6,
 properties 9002-89-5 9003-53-6
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (in bentonite-bonded sand molds, hardening in relation to)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
21.12	21.42

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
-4.12	-4.12

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 AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
 LAST RELOADED: Nov 16, 2001 (20011116/UP).

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:179881 HCAPLUS
DN 132:210106
TI Spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards
IN Ota, Katsuhiro; Koyama, Hisao; Yamamoto, Hiroki; Nakajima, Nobuyoshi; Yajima, Mitsuyuki
PA Nippon Steel Corp., Japan; Denki Kagaku Kogyo K. K.; Tokai Shoji K. K.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C09K003-22
ICS C09D005-00; B65G003-02
CC 51-17 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 54

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000080356	A2	20000321	JP 1998-265757	19980904
AB	The title agent contg. mainly an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer <u>emulsion</u> , a <u>water</u> repellent (e.g., natural or synthetic <u>wax</u>), a <u>water-sol.</u> polymer (e.g., PVA), and optionally an <u>anionic surfactant</u> (e.g., alkyl naphthalenesulfonic acid salts) is dild.				

with water to give an aq. dispersion for spray coating on surface of the piles of powd. coal or iron ores to form a dry film having a surface tension of 28-45 Dyne/cm and a waterproof leaching rate of .ltoreq.15 wt.% for inhibiting fly dust formation from ore piles by wing during dry time, or preventing spontaneous ignition from powd. coal piles during conveyor transport or storage in outdoor fields.

ST dust prevention spray agent coal pile; paraffin wax water repellent spray agent; iron ore storage dust prevention spray agent; spontaneous ignition prevention coal pile spray agent

IT Coal, uses

Iron ores, uses

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(piles; spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

IT Coating materials

(spray agent for preventing fly dust and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

IT Hydrocarbon waxes, uses

Paraffin waxes, uses

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(water repellent; spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

IT 1321-69-3D, Naphthalenesulfonic acid sodium salt, alkyl derivs.

5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl derivs., sodium salts

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(anionic surfactant; spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

IT 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 25101-28-4
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(emulsion; spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)
IT 9002-89-5, **Polyvinyl alcohol**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(spray agent for preventing fly dust formation and spontaneous ignition of powder substance piles in outdoor storage yards)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:640749 HCAPLUS
DN 131:259473
TI Shaped zeolite adsorbents using polysiloxane binders and plasticizers
IN Fritz, Hans-g; Trefzger, Chris; Hofer, Hans H.
PA Grace G.m.b.H., Germany; Fritz, Hans G.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM B01J020-18
ICS B01J020-28; B01J037-00; C02F001-42; B01D053-26; B01D053-02
CC 48-1 (Unit Operations and Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 37, 49, 51, 59, 61

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9949964	A1	19991007	WO 1999-EP2365	19990331
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	DE 19815564	A1	19991007	DE 1998-19815564	19980331
	DE 19826209	A1	19991209	DE 1998-19826209	19980608
	AU 9934207	A1	19991018	AU 1999-34207	19990331
	EP 1069944	A1	20010124	EP 1999-915745	19990331
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
PRAI	DE 1998-19815564	A	19980331		
	DE 1998-19826209	A	19980608		
	WO 1999-EP2365	W	19990331		

AB Shaped zeolites contg. plasticizers and binders are produced inexpensively
using 1-35 wt.% polysiloxane binders (1-10 .mu.m particles) contg. unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy or phenoxy groups, and 40-90 wt.% zeolite 3A, zeolite 4A, zeolite 5A and/or zeolite X. The plasticizer comprises methylcellulose or related

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:279404 HCAPLUS

DN 134:300639

TI **Water**-in-oil composition containing fibers, and its use in the cosmetic area

IN Afriat, Isabelle

PA L'oreal, Fr.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA French

IC ICM A61K007-48

ICS A61K007-06; A61K007-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1092425	A1	20010418	EP 2000-402354	20000824
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	FR 2799647	A1	20010420	FR 1999-12911	19991015
	JP 2001139825	A2	20010522	JP 2000-280638	20000914
PRAI	FR 1999-12911	A	19991015		
AB	Cosmetic emulsions contg. fibers, a silicone surfactant, and a wax are disclosed. A cream contained cetyldimethicone copolyol 4, hydrogenated jojoba oil 5.2, silicone oil 2.2, polyethylene wax 0.8, cetearyl octanoate/isopropyl myristate 7, Nylon 12 0.8, sodium chloride 0.5, glycerin 2, polyamide fibers 8, silicone gum 1.3, trifluoromethyl alkyldimethicone 1.6, pigment 0.1, and water q.s. 100%.				
ST	cosmetic emulsion fiber silicone surfactant wax				
IT	Fibers				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(cellulosic; water /in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in cosmetics)				
IT	Cosmetics				
	(cleansing; water /in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in cosmetics)				
IT	Cosmetics				
	(creams; water /in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in cosmetics)				
IT	Polysiloxanes, biological studies				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(cyclohexa diemthyl; water /in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in cosmetics)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(di-Me, Me hydrogen polysiloxane-; water /in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in cosmetics)				
IT	Polysiloxanes, biological studies				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(di-Me, Me hydrogen, polyoxyalkylene-; water /in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in cosmetics)				

IT Polyolefin fibers
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (ethylene; **water**/in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in
 cosmetics)

IT Cosmetics
 (foundations; **water**/in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use
 in cosmetics)

IT Cosmetics
 (makeups; **water**/in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in
 cosmetics)

IT Algae
 Cotton fibers
 Hair preparations
 Legume (Fabaceae)
 Surfactants
 Viscose
 Wool
 (**water**/in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in
 cosmetics)

IT Acetate fibers, biological studies
 Carbon fibers, biological studies
 Collagens, biological studies
 Fluoropolymers, biological studies
 Glass, biological studies
 Polyamide fibers, biological studies
 Polyesters, biological studies
 Polyolefins
 Polypropene fibers, biological studies
 Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 Polyurethanes, biological studies
 Rayon, biological studies
 Synthetic polymeric fibers, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (**water**/in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in
 cosmetics)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7782-42-5, Graphite, biological
 studies 9002-84-0, Teflon 9002-85-1, PolyVinylidene chloride
 9002-86-2, PolyVinylchloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5,
Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9011-14-7, Methyl methacrylate homopolymer
 9012-76-4, Chitosan 24938-64-5, Poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide)
 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25035-37-4, Poly(p-phenylene
 terephthalamide) 25249-16-5, Poly(2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate)
 25610-19-9, Polyethylene phthalate 110734-66-2, Abil we 09
 145686-34-6
 , Cetyldimethicone copolyol
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (**water**/in/oil emulsion contg. fibers and its use in
 cosmetics)

RE.CNT 7
 RE
 (1) Anon; PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN 1988, V012(110), PC-486
 (2) Anon; PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN 1999, V1999(01)
 (3) Jean-Pierre, A; US 4659562 A 1987 HCAPLUS
 (4) Kobayashi Koo Kk; JP 62238211 A 1987

- (5) Oreal; FR 2776183 A 1999 HCAPLUS
 (6) Pola Chem Ind Inc; JP 10287523 A 1998
 (7) Wella Ag; EP 0838210 A 1998 HCAPLUS

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 2001:111427 HCAPLUS
 DN 134:164591
 TI Liquid sealant composition and method of using same
 IN Hundley, Joseph W.
 PA Hundley; Joseph W., USA
 SO U.S., 6 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 655,450, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM B05D003-02
 NCL 427393600
 CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 58

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6187386	B1	20010213	US 1997-946245	19971007
PRAI	US 1996-655450	B1	19960530		

AB An aq. coating compn. for coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water** vapor during hardening contain a **wax** or **wax**-like material 5.0-45.0%, poly(vinyl alc.) (I) 1.0-10.0%, biocide 0-1.0%, and **water**. Thus, a coating material contained **water** 70, a hydrocarbon **wax** 27.5, and a I emulsifying agent 2.5%.

ST concrete sealant hydrocarbon **wax** **polyvinyl alc**
 ; emulsifying agent **polyvinyl alc** hydrocarbon
wax

IT Inorganic compounds

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (fillers; liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water** vapor during hardening)

IT UV radiation
 (indicators; liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water** vapor during hardening)

IT Pigments, nonbiological
 (light reflective; liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss

of **water** vapor during hardening)

IT Biocides

Concrete

Emulsifying agents

Emulsions

Evaporation

Fillers

Surface hardening

Water vapor

(liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water** vapor during hardening)

notes, uses

Oxides (inorganic), uses
Sulfates, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for
coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water**
vapor during hardening)

IT Hydrocarbon **waxes**, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for
coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water**
vapor during hardening)

IT Paraffin **waxes**, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for
coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water**
vapor during hardening)

IT **Waxes**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for
coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water**
vapor during hardening)

IT Hydrocarbon **waxes**, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(microcryst.; liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl
alc.) for coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of
water vapor during hardening)

IT Optical reflectors
(pigments; liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl
alc.) for coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of
water vapor during hardening)

IT Hydrocarbon **waxes**, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(slack **wax**; liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and
poly(vinyl alc.) for coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss
of
water vapor during hardening)

IT Alkenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**waxes**; liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and
poly(vinyl alc.) for coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss
of
water vapor during hardening)

IT 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for
coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water**
vapor during hardening)

IT 13397-24-5, Gypsum, uses 26499-65-0, Plaster of paris
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(liq. sealant compn. contg. **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.) for
coating concrete-like materials to prevent loss of **water**
vapor during hardening)

RE.CNT 27
RE
(1) Anon; JP 11850 1974
(2) Anon; JP 20009 1979
(3) Anon; Annual Book of ASTM Standards V06.01
(4) Batdorf; US 5330795 1994 HCAPLUS

- (5) Becker; US 5631042 1997 HCAPLUS
- (6) Blom; US 4389446 1983 HCAPLUS
- (7) Borenstein; US 5437722 1995 HCAPLUS
- (8) Crockatt; US 4539047 1985 HCAPLUS
- (9) Dhake; US 4097437 1978 HCAPLUS
- (10) Dupont; Technical Data Bulletin 1948, P1
- (11) Evans; US 4460737 1984 HCAPLUS
- (12) Fahey; US 4397913 1983 HCAPLUS
- (13) Grogan; US 5143949 1992 HCAPLUS
- (14) Grogan; US 5604282 1997 HCAPLUS
- (15) Krankkala; US 5454898 1995 HCAPLUS
- (16) Kuroda; US 4748196 1988 HCAPLUS
- (17) Long; US 4094694 1978 HCAPLUS
- (18) Okabe; US 4818588 1989 HCAPLUS
- (19) Okamoto; US 4324781 1982 HCAPLUS
- (20) Rajadhysksha; US 4716060 1987 HCAPLUS
- (21) Sakai; US 3994827 1976 HCAPLUS
- (22) Shapero; US 5506290 1996 HCAPLUS
- (23) Tagawa; US 5098943 1992 HCAPLUS
- (24) Takiguchi; US 4421839 1983 HCAPLUS
- (25) Wada; US 4561989 1985 HCAPLUS
- (26) Weiss; US 4656039 1987
- (27) Wempe; US 4386183 1983 HCAPLUS

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:98634 HCAPLUS

DN 134:155185

TI Coating solution for lubricating layer, lubricating support, their manufacture, and silver halide photographic material

IN Kawakami, Akira; Ito, Mineko

PA Konica Co., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 40 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM G03C001-76

ICS C08J003-07; C10M145-04; G03C001-85; C10N040-00

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001033913	A2	20010209	JP 1999-207639	19990722
AB	The coating soln. is manufd. by steps of (A) heating a poly(vinyl alc.) with sapon. degree .gtoreq.96 mol% at temp. .gtoreq.40.degree. in water to obtain the poly(vinyl alc.) soln., (B) dispersing a lubricant into water , and (C) mixing the poly(vinyl alc.) soln. and a dispersed soln. The obtained soln. is also claimed. The lubricating support is manufd. by coating the above soln. stored at 20-35.degree. as the most distant layer from a support at the same temp. The support has .gtoreq.1 lubricating layer on the outermost layer. The Ag halide photog. material has the above lubricating layer on the support at the opposite side of the Ag halide emulsion layer. The Ag halide photog. material has a layer contg. poly(vinyl alc.) with sapon. degree .gtoreq.96 mol% and with polymn. degree .gtoreq.400. The Ag halide photog. material shows improved abrasion resistance, traveling stability, antiblocking, and dirt prevention.				
ST	photog film lubricating layer; polyvinyl alc lubricant				

coating soln
 IT Lubricants
 Photographic films
 (coating soln. for lubricating layer of silver halide photog.
 material)
 IT Carnauba **wax**
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (coating soln. for lubricating layer of silver halide photog.
 material)
 IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 162068-05-5
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (coating soln. for lubricating layer of silver halide photog.
 material)

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:855593 HCAPLUS

DN 134:18768

TI Emulsion-containing surface polishes

IN Wachowiak, Melvin Joseph, Jr.

PA The Smithsonian Institution, USA

SO U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08D003-07

ICS C08L023-00; C09G001-10; C09G001-04

NCL 106010000

CC 45-5 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6156108	A	20001205	US 1998-219444	19981223
AB	Water in oil emulsion formulations comprise: (a) 55-65% of an aliph. hydrocarbon solvent comprising a max. of 10% arom. hydrocarbons; (b) 15-25% of a wax product which is emulsifiable, possesses a polar component and has a melting/softening point of 60-90.degree.; (c) 1-5% of an emulsifier; (d) 0-0.5% of a resin; and (e) about 13-18% water , with the proviso that the combination of solvent and wax products comprises at least about 75% of the total compn. The formulations are useful as surface polishes that can be used on any hard surface including wood, metal, stone, and other non-porous surfaces.				
ST	emulsion polish hydrocarbon wax				
IT	Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)				
	(Japan wax ; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)				
IT	Named reagents and solutions				
	RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)				
	(Stoddard; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)				
IT	Hydrocarbon waxes , uses				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)				
	(emulsifier; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)				
IT	Beeswax				
	Ozocerite				
	Polishing materials				
	(emulsion-contg. surface polishes)				
IT	Alkanes, uses				
	Petroleum spirits				
	RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)				

(emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT Carnauba **wax**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT Ceresin
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT **Waxes**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT Paraffin **waxes**, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (modified; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT **Waxes**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (shellac; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT Hydrocarbons, uses
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (solvent; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT **Waxes**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (sugarcane; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT Emulsions
 (**water**-in-oil; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT Shellac
 Sugarcane
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (**wax**; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT 8007-43-0, Sorbitan sesquioleate 26266-58-0, Sorbitan trioleate
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (emulsifier; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT 9002-89-5, **Polyvinyl alcohol** 9003-41-2,
 Polycyclohexanone 9003-63-8, Polybutyl methacrylate 9011-15-8,
 Poly-isobutyl methacrylate 25014-31-7, Poly-.alpha.-methylstyrene
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); USES (Uses)
 (emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (**wax**; emulsion-contg. surface polishes)

RE.CNT 25

RE

- (1) Bolton; US 4426229 1984 HCAPLUS
- (2) Dechert; US 4163673 1979 HCAPLUS
- (3) Dwivedy; US 4898751 1990 HCAPLUS
- (4) Each; US 5445670 1995 HCAPLUS
- (5) Ito; US 5348998 1994 HCAPLUS
- (6) Kawabata; US 5049186 1991 HCAPLUS
- (7) Kuroda; US 4748196 1988 HCAPLUS
- (8) Lockhart; US 3393078 1968
- (9) Loff; US 5501724 1996 HCAPLUS
- (10) Meiner; US 4046726 1977 HCAPLUS
- (11) Randen; US 5085695 1992 HCAPLUS
- (12) Russell; US 4239546 1980 HCAPLUS
- (13) Sandvick; US 4810407 1989 HCAPLUS
- (14) Scarborough; US 5338345 1994 HCAPLUS
- (15) Schmidt-Thuemmes; US 5028265 1991 HCAPLUS
- (16) Skodell; US 5556450 1996 HCAPLUS

- (17) Soldanski; US 5431840 1995 HCAPLUS
- (18) Steer; US 4732612 1988 HCAPLUS
- (19) Stovall; US 4330571 1982 HCAPLUS
- (20) Sutton; US 4354871 1982 HCAPLUS
- (21) Upadhyaya; US 4766166 1988 HCAPLUS
- (22) van Buskirk; US 4942193 1990 HCAPLUS
- (23) van Buskirk; US 5229450 1993 HCAPLUS
- (24) Vasishth; US 4432797 1984 HCAPLUS
- (25) Yokoyama; US 4468254 1984 HCAPLUS

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 2000:778513 HCAPLUS
 DN 133:352463

TI **Water**-based lubricants for plastic processing of metals
 IN Imai, Yasuo; Nagata, Shuji; Matsumura, Yoshio
 PA Nihon Parkerizing Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese

IC ICM C10M173-02
 ICS C10M173-02; C10M103-06; C10M129-40; C10M159-06; C10N010-02;
 C10N010-04; C10N010-06; C10N010-12; C10N020-00; C10N030-06;
 C10N030-08; C10N040-24; C10N050-02; C10N080-00

CC 51-8 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 55, 56

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000309793	A2	20001107	JP 1999-120288	19990427
AB	The title lubricants comprise (A) water -sol. inorg. salts such as silicates, borates molybdates and/or tungstates; (B) satd. C12-26				

fatty

acid metal salts; and (C) natural **wax** or synthetic **wax** (m.p. 70-150.degree.) dissolved or dispersed in **water**. The ratios of solid component concns. in (B)/(A) and (C)/(A) are (0.06-10):1 and (0.06):6, resp. The lubricant may contain 0.5-10 wt.% of **water**-sol. synthetic resins such as **polyvinyl alc.**, polyethylene glycol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl acetate, acrylic resin, epoxy resin, urethane resins, and phenolic resins. The lubricant may contain 1-20 wt.% of MoS2, graphite, BN, mica, fluorinated graphite and PTFE. The lubricant may contain 0.5-5 wt.% of S-, org. Mo-, phosphate- or Cl-series extreme-pressure additives.

ST **water** based lubricant plastic processing metal

IT Acrylic polymers, uses

Epoxy resins, uses

Phenolic resins, uses

Polyoxyalkylenes, uses

Polyurethanes, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(aq. dispersion; **water**-based lubricants for plastic processing of metals)

IT Lubricating oil additives

(extreme-pressure, S-, org. Mo-, phosphate- or Cl-series; **water**-based lubricants for plastic processing of metals)

IT Lubricants

(**water**-based lubricants for plastic processing of metals)

IT Fluoropolymers, uses

Paraffin **waxes**, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (**water**-based lubricants for plastic processing of metals)
 IT 1592-23-0, Calcium stearate 9002-89-5, **Polyvinyl alcohol** 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (aq. dispersion; **water**-based lubricants for plastic processing of metals)
 IT 1317-33-5, Molybdenum disulfide, uses 1330-43-4, Sodium tetraborate 1332-77-0, Potassium tetraborate 7631-95-0, Sodium molybdate 7778-80-5, Potassium sulfate, uses 7782-42-5, Graphite, uses 7782-42-5D, Graphite, fluorinated 9002-84-0, PTFE 10043-11-5, Boron nitride (BN), uses 11120-01-7, Sodium tungstate
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (**water**-based lubricants for plastic processing of metals)
 IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (**wax**; **water**-based lubricants for plastic processing of metals)

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 2000:563001 HCAPLUS
 DN 133:151950
 TI Aqueous dispersions of hydrophobic resins for treating fibers
 IN Kamio, Katsuhisa; Okutani, Masahiro; Kuroda, Iwao; Hosoda, Kazuo; Kamata, Yukio
 PA Miyoshi Oil and Fat Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM D06M015-327
 ICS D06M015-05
 CC 40-7 (Textiles and Fibers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000226773	A2	20000815	JP 1999-26284	19990203
AB	<p>The treatments, for giving (non)woven fabrics with improved rigidity, flexibility, water and oil resistance, surface smoothness, etc., contain hydrophobic resins dispersed in water in the presence of poly(vinyl alc.) and cellulosic high-mol. compds. having soly. parameter 12.0-16.0. Thus, after adjusting pH at 6, a mixt. of oxidized polyethylene wax 40, poly(vinyl alc.) 0.5, hydroxyethyl cellulose (soly. parameter 15.1) 0.5, and water 120 parts was heated at 150.degree. under stirring and cooled to 40.degree. to give the dispersion showing no sepn. after 2 mo at 40.degree.. A mixed yarn comprising acrylic fiber and linen yarn was treated with the dispersion</p>				

to reduced friction in knitting and reduced electrostatic charge in running test.
 resin aq dispersion fiber treatment; **polyvinyl**
 ve colloid aq dispersion; hydroxyethyl cellulose
 resin aq dispersion; polyethylene **wax** aq dispersion
 nt; mixed yarn line acrylic fiber friction
 agents

(aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and cellulosic polymers for treating fibers)

IT Yarns
(linen, mixed yarns with acrylic fibers; aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and cellulosic polymers for treating fibers)

IT Acrylic fibers, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(mixed yarns with linen yarns; aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and cellulosic polymers for treating fibers)

IT Colloids
(protective; aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and cellulosic polymers for treating fibers)

IT 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose
9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(dispersing agents; aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and cellulosic polymers for treating fibers)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(protective colloid; aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and cellulosic polymers for treating fibers)

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:560985 HCAPLUS
DN 133:151944
TI Aqueous hydrophobic resin dispersions for treating fibrous materials
IN Kamio, Katsuhisa; Okutani, Masahiro; Kuroda, Iwao; Hosoda, Kazuo; Kamata, Yukio
PA Miyoshi Oil and Fat Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM D06M015-327
ICS D06M015-263
CC 40-7 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000226772	A2	20000815	JP 1999-25477	19990202

AB The treatments, for giving (non)woven fabrics with improved rigidity, flexibility, **water** and oil resistance, surface smoothness, etc., contain hydrophobic resins dispersed in **water** in the presence of poly(vinyl alc.) and hydrophilic anionic polymers having av. mol. wt. .gtoreq.1,000,000. Poly(vinyl alc.) as protective colloid and the anionic polymers allow stable dispersion of the hydrophobic resins. Thus, after adjusting pH at 8, a mixt. of oxidized polyethylene **wax** 40, poly(vinyl alc.) 0.5, 25:75 acrylamide-methacrylic acid copolymer (av. mol. wt. 8,000,000) 0.3, and **water** 120 parts was heated at 150.degree. under stirring and cooled to 40.degree. to give the dispersion showing no sepn. after 2 mo at 40.degree.. A mixed yarn comprising acrylic fiber and linen yarn was treated with the dispersion to show reduced friction in knitting and reduced electrostatic charge generation

in running test.

ST hydrophobic resin aq dispersion fiber treatment; **polyvinyl alc** protective colloid aq dispersion; anionic hydrophilic polymer hydrophobic resin dispersion; polyethylene **wax** aq dispersion yarn treatment; acrylamide methacrylic acid copolymer polyethylene dispersion; mixed yarn line acrylic fiber friction

IT Yarns
(linen, mixed yarn with acrylic fiber; aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and anionic polymers for treating fibers)

IT Acrylic fibers, properties
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(mixed yarns with linen; aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and anionic polymers for treating fibers)

IT 25085-03-4, Acrylamide-methacrylic acid copolymer 52635-55-9, Acrylamide-maleic acid-methacrylic acid copolymer 134226-17-8, Acrylamide-methacrylamide-methacrylic acid copolymer
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and anionic polymers for treating fibers)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(protective colloid; aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and anionic polymers for treating fibers)

IT 9002-88-4D, Polyethylene, oxidized
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(**wax**; aq. dispersions of hydrophobic resins contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and anionic polymers for treating fibers)

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:198202 HCAPLUS
DN 132:226239
TI Binder for granulating and molding of ceramic materials
IN Matsuoka, Toshifumi; Noguchi, Hiroshi
PA Unitika Chemical Co., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C09J129-04
ICS C08F008-50; C08L029-04
CC 57-2 (Ceramics)
Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000086992	A2	20000328	JP 1998-270474	19980909
AB	Poly(vinyl alc.) having low d.p., obtained by main chain cleaving of poly(vinyl alc.) using oxidizing agents, is mixed with a plasticizer and water -sol. or dispersible wax and used as binder for ceramics.				
ST	polyvinyl alc plasticizer wax ceramic binder				
IT	Molding of ceramics (binders contg. low-d.p. poly(vinyl alc.) and plasticizer and wax for)				
IT	Plasticizers (binders contg. low-d.p. poly(vinyl alc.) and plasticizer and				

wax for granulating and molding of ceramic materials)
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 Waxes
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (bindings contg. low-d.p. poly(vinyl alc.) and plasticizer and
 wax for granulating and molding of ceramic materials)
 IT Binders
 (contg. low-d.p. poly(vinyl alc.) and plasticizer and wax for
 granulating and molding of ceramic materials)
 IT 12047-27-7, Barium titanate, processes
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
 (bindings contg. low-d.p. poly(vinyl alc.) and plasticizer and
 wax for granulating and molding of)
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, uses 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 25322-68-3,
 Polyethylene glycol
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (bindings contg. low-d.p. poly(vinyl alc.) and plasticizer and
 wax for granulating and molding of ceramic materials)
 IT 7790-28-5, Sodium periodate 13444-71-8, Periodic acid
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (oxidizer for making low-d.p. poly(vinyl alc.); bindings contg.
 low-d.p.
 poly(vinyl alc.) and plasticizer and wax for granulating and
 molding of ceramic materials)

L4 ANSWER 45 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1999:795921 HCAPLUS
 DN 132:13734
 TI Composition and process for lubricated plastic working of metals
 IN Imai, Yasuo; Nagata, Shuji
 PA Henkel Corporation, USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C10M125-00
 ICS C10M129-26; C10M169-00; C10M173-00
 CC 51-8 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9964544	A1	19991216	WO 1999-US12364	19990609
	W: AU, CA, KR, MX, TR, US, ZA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 2000063880	A2	20000229	JP 1999-89320	19990330
	KR 2000006017	A	20000125	KR 1999-21225	19990608
	CN 1243150	A	20000202	CN 1999-109715	19990609
	EP 1093510	A1	20010425	EP 1999-927194	19990609
	R: AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE, FI				
PRAI	JP 1998-176602	A	19980609		
	WO 1999-US12364	W	19990609		
AB	A lubricant compn. for the plastic working of metals that does not require a phosphate undercoating, is waterborne, requires only a simple application process of immersion or spraying followed by drying, and provides an excellent lubricating performance comprises synthetic resin, water-sol. inorg. salt, and water. The wt. ratio of the				

content of salt to that of synthetic resin is from 0.25:1 to 9:1. This compn. can also contain liq. and/or solid lubricating agent(s) and extreme pressure additive.

ST metalworking lubricant

IT Lubricants
Metalworking
(compn. and process for lubricated plastic working of metals)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses
Epoxy resins, uses
Fluoropolymers, uses
Hydrocarbon oils
Mica-group minerals, uses
Palm oil
Phenolic resins, uses
Phosphites
Polyurethanes, uses
Soaps

Waxes
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(compn. and process for lubricated plastic working of metals)

IT Lubricating oil additives
(extreme-pressure; compn. and process for lubricated plastic working of metals)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, sulfurized; compn. and process for lubricated plastic working of metals)

IT 108-05-4, Acetic acid ethenyl ester, uses 1317-33-5, Molybdenum disulfide, uses 1330-43-4, Sodium tetraborate 1332-77-0, Potassium tetraborate 1592-23-0, Calcium stearate 7631-95-0, Sodium molybdate 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, salts 7778-80-5, Potassium sulfate, uses 7782-42-5, Graphite, uses 7782-91-4D, Molybdic acid, salts 7783-03-1D, Tungstic acid, salts 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-89-5, **Polyvinyl alcohol** 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 10043-11-5, Boron nitride (BN), uses 10043-35-3D, Boric acid, salts 12260-63-8D, Vanadic acid, salts 13472-45-2, Sodium tungstate 14293-78-8, Potassium vanadate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(compn. and process for lubricated plastic working of metals)

RE.CNT 6

RE

(1) Freier; US 3249538 A 1966
(2) Hacias; US 5547595 A 1996 HCAPLUS
(3) Hanano; US 5154839 A 1992 HCAPLUS
(4) Henricks; US 2957825 A 1960 HCAPLUS
(5) Orozco; US 3974674 A 1976 HCAPLUS
(6) Whitbeck; US 23184 A 1949 HCAPLUS

L4 ANSWER 57 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:409282 HCAPLUS

DN 131:88921

TI **Water**-based mold release agent with good high speed peelability and less noise generation

IN Ueda, Tomohisa; Shimizu, Yusuke

PA Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C08L083-04

ICS C09J007-02; C09K003-00; D21H027-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 11172106	A2	19990629	JP 1997-345492	19971215
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AB The agent comprises a **water**-thinned dispersion of org. release agent having a C6-30 alkyl side chain and a **water**-thinned silicone release agent. Adding 67 g octadecyl isocyanate and 0.01 g

Bu2Sn

dilaurate to 10 g poly(vinyl alc.) and 50 g xylene at refluxing temp., mixing the resulting white ppt. 135, vinyl carboxylic acid copolymer Na salt 49, paraffin **wax** 15, sorbitan monostearate 1, kerosine 15, and **water** 775 g, mixing the resulting oil-in-**water** emulsion 150, silicone (X 52-170) 99, and Cat-PM 4 1 g, dilg. with **water** contg. 0.04% Na dioctylsulfosuccinate gave a release agent, which was coated on a paper-polyethylene laminate showing good

peelability

and no peeling noise.

ST **water** based mold release agent; **polyvinyl alc** octadecyl isocyanate adduct release agent; silicone waterborne mold release agent

IT Parting materials

(mold; **water**-based mold release agent with good high speed peelability and less noise generation)

IT Parting materials

(release paper; **water**-based mold release agent with good high speed peelability and less noise generation)

IT Paper

(release; **water**-based mold release agent with good high speed peelability and less noise generation)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(silicone release agent, X 52-170; **water**-based mold release agent with good high speed peelability and less noise generation)

IT 112-96-9DP, Octadecyl isocyanate, reaction product with Poly(vinyl alc.) 9002-89-5DP, Poly(vinyl alcohol), reaction product with octadecyl isocyanate

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(org. release agent; **water**-based mold release agent with good high speed peelability and less noise generation)

L4 ANSWER 66 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:712129 HCAPLUS

DN 130:26299

TI Car **wax** emulsified in oil-in-**water** emulsion

IN Ishinaka, Eiji; Koyama, Takuya

PA Yokohama Yushi Kogyo K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C09G001-00
ICS C09G001-04; C09G001-08
CC 42-11 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 46

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10292154	A2	19981104	JP 1997-117560	19970421
	JP 2984918	B2	19991129		
AB	The wax is emulsified from its org. soln. in an aq. phase contg. a surfactant (A) and a water -sol. polymeric stabilizer (B) at an initial A and B consistency low enough to maintain the stability of emulsion during storage but do not interfere the breaking up of wax droplets after spraying for ensuring the covering of wax on car body. Some examples of the B are polyacrylic acid salt, poly(vinyl alc.) and polyacrylamide.				
ST	water sol polymer stabilizer car wax ; oil in water emulsion car wax ; polyvinyl alc stabilizer emulsion car wax ; polyacrylamide stabilizer emulsion car wax ; polyacrylic acid salt stabilizer emulsion car wax				
IT	Polishing materials Stabilizing agents Surfactants (car wax emulsified in oil-in- water emulsion)				
IT	Polyamines (polymeric) RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (car wax emulsified in oil-in- water emulsion)				
IT	Carnauba wax RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (car wax emulsified in oil-in- water emulsion)				
IT	Albumins, uses Caseins, uses Polyoxyalkylenes, uses Polysaccharides, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (stabilizer; car wax emulsified in oil-in- water emulsion)				
IT	108-31-6D, Maleic anhydride, copolymer 1398-61-4, Chitin 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-21-9, Furcellaran 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, cationic derivs. 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-40-2, Locust bean gum 9000-65-1, Tragant gum 9000-69-5, Methoxypectin 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9002-98-6 9003-01-4D, Polyacrylic acid, salts 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-09-2, Polyvinyl methyl ether 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, uses 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Methyl hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, uses 9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch 9005-37-2, Propylene glycol alginate 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9045-28-7, Acetyl starch 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9057-06-1, Carboxymethyl starch 11078-31-2, Glucomannan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25322-68-3 39300-88-4, Tara gum 39386-78-2, Tamarind gum				
	54724-00-4, Curdlan 62238-80-6, Polydiallylamine RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				

(stabilizer; car **wax** emulsified in oil-in-**water** emulsion)

IT 9002-92-0 9016-45-9
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (surfactants; car **wax** emulsified in oil-in-**water** emulsion)

L4 ANSWER 80 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1997:453221 HCAPLUS
 DN 127:67453
 TI Aqueous polishing compositions
 IN Nakamura, Katsuji; Hidaka, Ryutaro
 PA Nitto Kagaku K. K., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C09G001-00
 ICS C09G001-12
 CC 42-11 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09125009	A2	19970513	JP 1995-322575	19951102

AB Title compns. contain glossy agents (e.g., **waxes** or oils), surfactants, UV absorbers, and poly(vinyl alc.) having a sapon. degree of .gtoreq.88%. A compn. of dimethylsilicone oil 8.0, KF 412 2.0, Nonipol60 3.0, Emasol L 10 1.0, Uvinul N 539 0.5, Tinuvin 328 0.3, **water** 70.2, 10% Poval 10.0, and ethylene glycol 5.0% showed color deviation (spreading on a red PVC film, drying, and exposing under sunlight for 500 h) 0.35 and 60.degree. gloss (spreading on a black melamine-alkyd resin-coated panel) 90% initially and 85% after 500 h under sunlight.

ST aq polish **polyvinyl alc** UV absorber
 IT Polishing materials
 Surfactants
 UV stabilizers
 (aq. polishes contg. surfactants and poly(vinyl alc.) and UV absorbers)

IT N,N-Bis(hydroxyethyl) coco amides
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (aq. polishes contg. surfactants and poly(vinyl alc.) and UV absorbers)

IT 1843-05-6, 2-Hydroxy-4-octyloxybenzophenone
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (Zislizer E; aq. polishes contg. surfactants and poly(vinyl alc.) and UV absorbers)

IT 87-18-3, Sumisorb 90 1338-39-2, Emasol L 10 6197-30-4, Uvinul N 539 9016-45-9, Nonipol 60 25973-55-1, Tinuvin 328
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (aq. polishes contg. surfactants and poly(vinyl alc.) and UV absorbers)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (aq. polishes contg. surfactants and poly(vinyl alc.) and UV absorbers)

L4 ANSWER 96 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1996:336026 HCAPLUS

DN 124:352362
 TI Oil-in-**water** cosmetic composition
 IN Ikeda, Tomoko; Aizawa, Masanori
 PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-02
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9603107	A1	19960208	WO 1995-JP1445	19950720
	W: JP, KR, US				
	JP 2972345	B2	19991108	JP 1995-505642	19950720
	US 5763497	A	19980609	US 1996-647983	19960531
PRAI	JP 1994-190997		19940721		
	JP 1994-190998		19940721		
	JP 1995-100545		19950331		
	WO 1995-JP1445		19950720		

AB An oil-in-**water** cosmetic compn. comprises **water**, a waxy ester of a C18-C44 higher alc., and at least one component usable in cosmetics, including an amphoteric surfactant, and optionally contains a C18-C34 higher fatty acid itself. The invention can provide an intermediate compn. for cosmetics, such as foundation, lipstick or eye shadow, which are mild to the touch and have such phys. and chem. characteristics as to permit stable preservation.

ST cosmetic waxy ester amphoteric surfactant; fatty acid skin cosmetic
 IT Lanolin

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Octadodecyl; oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Cosmetics
 (oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Candelilla **wax**
 Carnauba **wax**
 Polyamides, biological studies
 Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT **Waxes** and Waxy substances
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (semisolid; oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Polymers, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (**water**-sol.; oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Esters, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)
(waxy; oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(Me, oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Surfactants
(amphoteric, oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(di-Me, oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Cosmetics
(eye shadows, oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Cosmetics
(foundations, oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT **Waxes** and Waxy substances
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(jojoba, oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Cosmetics
(lipsticks, oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(long-chain, C18-C34; oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

IT 56-81-5D, Glycerol, fatty acid esters 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, alkyl, polymers 107-21-1D, Ethylene glycol, fatty acid esters 107-43-7D, Betaine, coco fatty acid amidopropyl 111-01-3, Squalane 294-40-6D, Cyclopentasiloxane, decastaryl 683-10-3, Lauryldimethylaminoacetic acid betaine 1331-93-7, Methyl hydroxystearate 1343-98-2, Silicic acid 1343-98-2D, Silicic acid, trimethylsiloxy 2778-96-3, Stearyl stearate 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7732-18-5, **Water**, biological studies 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9002-89-5, **Polyvinyl alcohol** 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, Pvp 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 17671-27-1, Behenyl behenate 25087-26-7, Polymethacrylic acid 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 35230-14-9, Stearyl lactate 36826-83-2 59130-69-7, Cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate 59149-04-1D, N-Carboxymethyl-N-hydroxyethylimidazolinium betaine, 2-alkyl 81230-05-9, Diisostearyl malate 88103-59-7, 2-Octyldodecyl erucate 148718-35-8
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(oil-in-**water** cosmetic compns. contg. waxy esters, amphoteric surfactants and other substances)

L4 ANSWER 98 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1996:275085 HCAPLUS
 DN 125:12435
 TI **Polyvinyl alcohol**-based moldable compositions
 IN Shapero, Wallace
 PA USA
 SO U.S., 5 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 248,320, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C08K003-20
 ICS C08K003-34; C08L005-04; C08L001-26
 NCL 524389000
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 66

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5506290	A	19960409	US 1994-288544	19940810
PRAI	US 1993-149629		19931109		
	US 1994-248320		19940524		
AB	The compns., capable of being used as a modeling compd., as well as being moldable, extrudable, stretchable, and being inflated into bubbles for use				
	as a play activity, comprise a mixt. of poly(vinyl alc.) (I; mol. wt. 13,000-186,000) 1-30, emollients and humectants 25-65, crosslinkers 0.5-4 and hydrogen bonding agents 1-30, water 4-40, and thickeners 1-5%. Thus, a compn. was prep'd. from a mixt. of water 7, I 3, propylene glycol 40, glycerin 25, borax 2, a pigment 1.5, a preservative 1.5, silica 14, a lubricant 2 and a thickener 4%.				
ST	polyvinyl alc moldable compn; bubble glycerin polyvinyl alc compn; propylene glycol polyvinyl alc compn				
IT	Waxes and Waxy substances RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (amides, lubricants; polyvinyl alc. -based moldable compns.)				
IT	Glycols, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (humectants; polyvinyl alc. -based moldable compns.)				
IT	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes , uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (lubricants; polyvinyl alc. -based moldable compns.)				
IT	Bubbles Crosslinking agents Humectants Lubricants Lubricating oils Preservatives Thickening agents (polyvinyl alc. -based moldable compns.)				
IT	Hydrocarbon oils Naphthenic oils Paraffin oils RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (waxes , lubricants; polyvinyl alc. -based moldable compns.)				

IT 1303-96-4, Borax 1332-07-6, Zinc borate 1333-73-9, Sodium borate
10043-35-3, Boric acid, uses 23570-56-1, Potassium zirconium carbonate
68309-95-5
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents; **polyvinyl alc.**-based moldable
compns.)

IT 1331-93-7, Methyl hydroxystearate 18268-70-7, Tetraethylene glycol
di-2-ethylhexanoate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 27233-00-7
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(emollients; **polyvinyl alc.**-based moldable compns.)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, uses 56-81-5, Glycerine, uses 57-55-6, Propylene
glycol, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(humectants; **polyvinyl alc.**-based moldable compns.)

IT 9000-30-0, Guar
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(hydroxyalkyl; **polyvinyl alc.**-based moldable
compns.)

IT 94-28-0, Triethylene glycol bis(2-ethylhexanoate) 7631-86-9, Silica,
uses 9000-36-6, Gum karaya
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**polyvinyl alc.**-based moldable compns.)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**polyvinyl alc.**-based moldable compns.)

IT 4080-31-3 39236-46-9, Imidazolidinyl urea 78491-02-8, Diazolidinyl
urea
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(preservatives; **polyvinyl alc.**-based moldable
compns.)

IT 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9005-37-2, Propylene glycol alginate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(thickeners; **polyvinyl alc.**-based moldable compns.)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**waxes**, lubricants; **polyvinyl alc.**-based
moldable compns.)

L4 ANSWER 161 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1986:480826 HCAPLUS
DN 105:80826
TI Protective coating for hard materials
IN Yokoyama, Nobuo; Higaki, Takashi
PA Nippon Oil Co., Ltd., Japan; Mitsubishi Electric Corp.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C09D003-387
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 45

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61042572	A2	19860301	JP 1984-164607	19840806
	JP 02015593	B4	19900412		

AB Coating for temporary protection of hard surfaces which are easily
removed

by hot **water** even when soiled with oily materials comprise mixts. of 100 parts paraffin **wax** m. 40-85.degree. and 3-100 parts **wax** contg. 2-15% O and m. 45-90.degree., emulsified in aq. solns. of 10-40% (based on **waxes**) poly(vinyl alc.) (I) having d.p. .gtoreq.1000 and sapon. .gtoreq.90%. Thus, paraffin **wax** m. 52.degree. 100, PO **wax** H-10 (maleated hydrocarbon **wax**, 5.5% O, m.p. 70) 16.7, PO **wax** S-30 (maleated hydrocarbon **wax**, 6.0% O, m.p. 55.degree.) 16.7, morpholine 3.3, Emulgan 909 1.5, Emulgan 931 1.9, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (antioxidant) 0.7, and **water** 250 parts were mixed, heated, homogenized, then 100 parts of the emulsion was mixed with 56 parts 12.5% aq. I (d.p. 1700, sapon. 99.6%). The resulting coating was sprayed on polypropylene plates and dried to form a 80-.mu. coating which showed good adhesion, easy removal by **water** at 60.degree. even when soiled, and better **water** and oil resistance than coating prepd. similarly using I having d.p. 1700 and sapon. 88.0%.

ST **wax** coating hot **water** strippable; paraffin **wax** blend strippable coating; oxidized **wax** blend strippable coating; maleated **wax** blend strippable coating; polyvinyl alc emulsified **wax** coating

IT Paraffin **waxes** and Hydrocarbon **waxes**, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(emulsion coatings, contg. oxygenated **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.), hot-**water**-strippable, for temporary protection of hard surfaces)

IT Beeswax
(emulsion coatings, contg. paraffin **wax** and poly(vinyl alc.), hot-**water**-strippable, for temporary protection of hard surfaces)

IT Coating materials
(for temporary protection of hard surfaces)

IT **Waxes** and Waxy substances
RL: USES (Uses)
(oxygen-contg., emulsion coatings, contg. paraffin **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.), hot-**water**-strippable, for temporary protection of hard surfaces)

IT 108-31-6D, reaction products with hydrocarbon **waxes**
9002-88-4D, oxidized
RL: USES (Uses)
(emulsion coatings, contg. paraffin **waxes** and poly(vinyl alc.), hot-**water**-strippable, for temporary protection of hard surfaces)

IT 9002-89-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(**wax** emulsion coatings contg. highly sapond., hot-**water**-strippable, for temporary protection of hard surfaces)

L4 ANSWER 172 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1981:179490 HCAPLUS

DN 94:179490

TI Aqueous suspensions for glazing of high-pressure molded ceramics

IN Vicenik, Jaromir; Fator, Jaroslav; Cizinsky, Ladislav; Hanus, Josef

PA Czech.

SO Czech., 2 pp.

CODEN: CZXXA9

DT Patent

LA Czech

IC C04B041-342
CC 57-3 (Ceramics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CS 182371	B	19800315	CS 1974-3347	19740512
AB	Articles prepd. from a mixt. of Al2O3 48, feldspar 18, phonolite 8, clay 15, and kaolin 11% by isostatic molding at >100 MPa are sprayed with an aq. suspension contg. 50-98% glaze and varying amts. of CM-cellulose [9004-32-4], starch [9005-25-8], water glass, glycerin [56-81-5], dextrin [9004-53-9], wax , gelatin, and poly(vinyl alc.) [9002-89-5]. After firing at 1320-60.degree., the molded articles have a perfect surface owing to the formation of semipermeable coating on the molded articles which retards the penetration of water into the body and prevents cracking.				
ST	water resistance ceramic glaze; glaze isostatic molded ceramic; alumina ceramic semipermeable glaze; CM cellulose semipermeable glaze ceramic; glycerin semipermeable glaze ceramic; silicate semipermeable glaze ceramic; gelatin semipermeable glaze ceramic; polyvinyl alc semipermeable glaze ceramic				
IT	Glazes (additives for, for cracking prevention and waterproofing)				
IT	Gelatin, uses and miscellaneous Waxes and Waxy substances RL: USES (Uses) (in glazes, for cracking prevention and waterproofing)				
IT	Waterproofing (of glazes, additives for)				
IT	56-81-5, uses and miscellaneous		1344-09-8	9002-89-5	
	RL: USES (Uses) (in glazes, for cracking prevention and waterproofing)				
IT	9004-32-4	9004-53-9	9005-25-8, uses and miscellaneous		
	RL: USES (Uses) (in glazes, for cracking prevention waterproofing)				

L4 ANSWER 174 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1980:587323 HCAPLUS
DN 93:187323
TI Stable aqueous dispersions of paraffin **wax** and poly(vinyl alcohol)
PA Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC C08F008-12; C08F018-08; C08L029-04; C08F002-44
CC 36-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 55018721	B4	19800521	JP 1971-38114	19710601
AB	Vinyl acetate (I, 70-99 parts) is polymd. in the presence of 1-30 parts paraffin wax and sapond. to give stable aq. dispersions of wax and poly(vinyl alc.) (II) [9002-89-5]. Thus, a mixt. of I 97, paraffin wax (m. 52.degree.) 3, MeOH 10, and Bz2O2 0.97 part was stirred at 60-70.degree. to polymerize I, dild. with 290 parts of 40:60 MeOH- water , stirred with 2 parts of a 1% NaOH soln. in MeOH to give a 53:3 mixt. of II and wax . When the above product				

was dild. with **water** to 3.0% solids, the dispersion did not have phase sepn. for >3 mo, compared with <1 h for a similsr, mech. mixed II-**wax** dispersion.

ST paraffin **wax** aq dispersion; **polyvinyl alc**
wax dispersion; stability **wax** dispersion
IT Paraffin **waxes** and Hydrocarbon **waxes**, uses and
miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(aq. dispersions contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and, manuf. of stable)
IT 9002-89-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(aq. dispersions contg. paraffin **wax** and, manuf. of stable)

L4 ANSWER 176 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1979:188683 HCAPLUS
DN 90:188683
TI Aqueous dispersions of **waxes**
IN Naruse, Kiyoji
PA Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC C08L091-06
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 54020009	A2	19790215	JP 1977-84049	19770715
	JP 56045507	B4	19811027		
AB	A paraffin wax or microwax was dispersed in the presence of a poly(vinyl alc.) (I) [9002-89-5] dispersing agent to prep. a compn. having good stability and used as a water -repellent coating for asbestos slates. Thus, an aq. dispersion contg. 50% solids was prepd. from a paraffin wax 1000, I (degree of sapon. 88%) 100, and a petroleum resin 100 parts.				
ST	polyvinyl alc dispersing agent; paraffin wax				
IT	dispersion; asbestos slate waxing; waterproofing asbestos slate				
IT	Slate (asbestos, water -repellent coatings for, aq. dispersions of paraffin waxes as)				
IT	Waxing (of asbestos slate, aq. dispersions of paraffin waxes for)				
IT	Dispersing agents (poly(vinyl alc.), for paraffin waxes)				
IT	Asbestos RL: USES (Uses) (slate, water -repellent coatings for, aq. dispersions of paraffin waxes as)				
IT	Waterproofing (agents, aq. paraffin wax dispersions, for asbestos slate)				
IT	9002-89-5 RL: USES (Uses) (dispersing agents, for paraffin waxes)				

L4 ANSWER 179 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1977:172674 HCAPLUS
DN 86:172674

TI Releasing agent
 IN Uemura, Gosei; Mune, Isao
 PA Nitto Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Japan. Kokai, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC C10M003-18
 CC 37-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 52007883	A2	19770121	JP 1975-84969	19750710
AB	Releasing agents for pressure-sensitive adhesive tapes were prepd. from metal salts of higher fatty acids or metal- wax complexes and polymer emulsions. Thus, Japanese paper was coated with a release agent prepd. by mixing 100 parts Palladium CR (20% solids) with 20 parts 20% aq. poly(vinyl alc.) [9002-89-5] and dilg. with water to 10% nonvolatiles on 1 side and with a 30% soln. of an adhesive contg. natural rubber 100, a petroleum tackifier resin 80, an antioxidant 2, and S 0.5 part in toluene on the other side and dried to prep. an adhesive tape.				
ST	release agent adhesive tape; palladium compd release agent; polyvinyl alc release agent; pressure sensitive adhesive tape				
IT	Waxes and Waxy substances RL: USES (Uses) (complexes with metals, release agents, contg. polymers, for adhesive tapes)				
IT	Fatty acids, compounds RL: USES (Uses) (metal salts, contg. polymers, as release agents, for adhesive tapes)				
IT	Parting materials (poly(vinyl alc.), contg. metal salts, for adhesive tapes)				
IT	Adhesive tapes (pressure-sensitive, release agents for, poly(vinyl alc.) and metal salts as)				
IT	79-10-7D, perfluoroalkyl esters, polymers RL: USES (Uses) (release agents, contg. metal salts and hydroxyethyl methacrylate-ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer and poly(vinyl acetate), for adhesive tapes)				
IT	9002-89-5	25135-39-1	RL: USES (Uses) (release agents, contg. metal salts, for adhesive tapes)		
IT	27012-37-9	RL: USES (Uses) (release agents, contg. poly(vinyl acetate) and metal salts and perfluoroalkyl acrylate polymers, for adhesive tapes)			
IT	9003-20-7	24937-78-8	RL: USES (Uses) (release agents, contg. poly(vinyl alc.) and metal salts, for adhesive tapes)		

L4 ANSWER 190 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1973:406110 HCAPLUS
 DN 79:6110

TI Poly(vinyl alcohol) compositions containing **wax**
 IN Iwata, Chuji; Matsuyama, Takeshi
 PA Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
 SO Japan. Kokai, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 NCL 25(1)C131.1
 CC 36-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 48004545	B4	19730120	JP 1971-38114	19710601
AB	The title compns. giving stable, homogeneous suspensions in water were prepd. by polymg. vinyl acetate in the presence of wax in 99-70:1-30 ratio followed by sapon. For example, vinyl acetate 97, paraffin wax (m.p. 52.deg.) 3, MeOH 10, and Bz2O2 0.97 part were stirred at 60-70.deg., dild. with 290 parts 40% MeOH, and sapond. with methanolic NaOH to degree of sapon. 99 mole% to give poly(vinyl alc.) [9002-89-5]- wax compn. whose aq. suspension (33%) was stable >3 months.				
ST	polyvinyl alc wax suspension				
IT	Saponification (of vinyl acetate polymers, in presence of paraffin wax , stable vinyl alc. polymer suspensions manufd. by)				
IT	Polymerization (of vinyl acetate, in presence of paraffin wax)				
IT	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes , uses and miscellaneous RL: USES (Uses) (vinyl alc. polymer suspensions contg., manuf. of stable)				
IT	9002-89-5P RL: PREP (Preparation) (manuf. of stable aq. suspensions of, from vinyl acetate polymd. in presence of paraffin wax)				

L4 ANSWER 204 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1958:85581 HCAPLUS
 DN 52:85581
 OREF 52:15101i,15102a-b
 TI **Wax** composition for treatment of leather and floors
 IN Rusitzka, Heinrich
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 NCL 22G
 CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, Waxes, and Detergents)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 941510		19560412	DE	
AB	Wax -paraffin-solvent mixts. are emulsified with water with addn. of an emulsifier and then sepd. from the emulsion in the form of homogeneous, fine flaky particles by addn. of more water . The emulsifier should be the type used for "oil-in- water " emulsions. The eliminated flaky particles are sepd. from the aq. phase and dried. Disinfectant and bactericidal addns. can be added, e.g. thymol mixed with camphor. For example, a polishing wax and				

leather-treating agent was produced from 50 parts of a suitable **wax** compn., 10 parts of an emulsifier being dissolved in it during melting. Surface-active substances, e.g. alkyl sulfates, alkyl arylene sulfonates, alkyl polyglycol ethers, **polyvinyl alcs.**, and polyacryl compds. are especially suitable. About 20-50 parts org. solvent, e.g. gasoline or turpentine, is added. Into this soln., a little

warm **water** is first added gradually with stirring. After obtaining a homogeneous emulsion, a large amt. of cold **water** is added. The solid flakes settled from the **water** are screened and dried.

L4 ANSWER 212 OF 214 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1950:21511 HCAPLUS

DN 44:21511

OREF 44:4252f-g

TI Chlorinated paraffin-**polyvinyl alcohol** aqueous dispersions

IN Olson, Harry S.

PA Diamond Alkali Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

CC 23 (Cellulose and Paper)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	US 2496745		19500207	US	
AB	Chlorinated paraffin with Cl content of 65-71% together with polyvinyl alc. and gums, such as tragacanth or karaya and chlorinated oils, such as corn, sunflower, coconut, olive, peanut, mustard seed, perilla, linseed or rapeseed (all chlorinated) are dispersed in water in a ball or colloid mill. Chlorinated polyethylene or polyvinyl chlorides may also be added. Colloid milling reduces the chlorinated paraffin to 10 .mu. or less. Such compns. are used in paper and wood impregnation and in waxes and polishes.				

39. The method of claim 37 wherein said base is Sodium hydroxide.

40. The method of claim 34 wherein the [the range of wax] waxes are present from one half of one percent to seventy percent by weight.

41. [An additive] A chemical change reagent for enhancing the combustion of coal, said [additive] reagent [comprising] essentially consisting of the following composition by weight.

* *consisting essentially of*

Waxes essentially consisting of paraffin wax and stearic acid or other fatty acids

1/2% to 70%

Base for ph adjustment

0.2%

Water

30% to 99%

probably should be a Markush group -- selected from the group consisting of ---

42. [An additive] A chemical change reagent as in claim 41 and including titanium dioxide.

further consisting essentially of

43. Cancel claim 43

44. Cancel claim 44

COMMENTS

The undersigned wishes, again, to thank the Examiner for her acquiescence to the interview granted in this case and the earlier case 09/757,765 and her unfailing determination to work with counsel to arrive at claims which both accurately define the invention yet clearly define over any prior art. The inventor and the two other gentlemen accompanying counsel also extend their thanks for the interview. It was most productive

The invention is named a chemical change reagent which is supported by the specification and more clearly defines the invention.